## THE CHOLERA.

The Atalanta and Europe in Quarantine.

THE DEATHS ON BOARD THE ATALANTA.

Transfer of the Cholera Patients to the Hospital Ship.

Meeting of the Quarantine and Health Commissioners.

Arrangements for Preventing Con-

A Rigid Quarantine to be Enforced on All Vessels Arriving from Infected Ports.

Previous Ravages of the Cholera in New York and its Peculiarities Elsewhere.

OUR STREETS AND TENANT HOUSES.

Vigorous preparations are now being made by th other bodies to meet any emergencies which may arise regarding the presence of that fatal epiour shores. There are as yet no apparent causes for alarm, and it is folly for any one to imagine that we That a vessel has arrived at Sandy Hook with severa on board a ship, and that every precention hose narrow wooden walls. With proper care and at ts of New York city go to work with a will, and chance of the epidemic visiting us with that terzertion in our power to guard against it. PREVIOUS RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN THIS CITY.

The first appearance of regular Asiatic cholera in this ity was in the year 1832. The want of proper precauas well as the comparatively small experience had large number who might otherwise have recovered. he medical returns show for this year 3,513 deaths. this and in all subsequent cases where the has appeared here the disease was sted from the European continent to Canada, and se to New York in July of that year, breaking out in leasevelt street, near Baxter. Either from its not hav-ag been fully eradicated or from fresh importations, the deaths only amounted to nine hundred and sev-ne. From that time to the winter of 1848 no oms of the disease appeared here. In that it may be remembered, the cholera was uns-over the entire continent of Europe. On the ber the packet ship New York arrived here she left Havre, she was detained in quarantine, and ng the detention seven of the passengers died twelve remained sick. The first indication of ence in the city was on the 4th of December cen one of the passengers, living at the corner Cedar and Greenwich streets, was attacked by it, a few days died. In a few days after a a night ledger in the room beneath the one where this man died showed symptoms of its appearance. This was the last case until the 20th, when a man from Penns, and in a short time fell a victim to the cholera. dism of baggage which may have belonged to one of the

time, and it was thought no more ravages would be com ed by it. The winter passed away without any fresh sarance, and not till the 15th of May, 1849, was any thing more heard of it. On that day the cholera broke out at No. 20 Baxter street, whence it spread with alarming rapidity, becoming an epidemic of the most fearful nature. In that year five thou-The striking similar ly as regards the time of the arrival of the New York and that of the Atalanta is peculiarbe one on the 9th, the other on the 3d of November, and

both, too, from the port of Havre. In 1852 there were three hundred and seventy-four he from it, and in 1854 it again visited our city, when the death roll numbered two thousand five hundred and nine names. In the March of the latter year is showed itself in Greenwich street, in a mild form, but, as in 1849, did not become epi-demic till the following May, when it broke bowed itself in 1849, and but two days later than in

estilence visited the shores of our continent.
be seen by these facts that in no case has the months in our city. The only case on record of its appearance in the depth of winter was that in Russia, in 1830. Imprisoned in the atmosphere by its marty and lowness of temperature, the warmth of spring moldom fails to set it free. Under these circumstances the most stringent rules of cleanliness, both personally and as a whole, are called for, and it is the duty of each

son individually to see that they be carried imme-

There is no doubt of the appropriateness of Sandy look as a quarantine for cholera purposes. It is proposed here to erect hospitals for the use of the sick This place was first owned by the Indians, and was pur United States government procured this property from the Hartshorns and erected thereon several forte and idle. This locality is designed for a quarantine, and admirably suited for such purposes. The President of the United States being authorized by Congress to self any part of Sandy Hook which was deemed unnecessary for York were the purchasers. By these facts it would appear that the State, has full power in the quarantie

Dr. Theo. Walser, in charge of hospital ship in Lower samuntine, yesterday sent up the following report:—

nines Hang, aged twenty, took sick October 21, of oid, and choiera November 3. Ierick Hartbricht, aged fifty-one, sick October 21,

Anna M. Glass, aged twenty-seven, sick October 28,

By the above report it will be seen that the Atalanta was seven days in London before leaving for New York. At the former city she received forty passengers and then left for Havre, where over five hundred additional passengers were taken on board. There were then over six hundred passengers in all, and the vessel is described as being in a "very fithy condition." The surgeon of the Atalanta states that seven deaths occurred among the passengers before they embarked at Havre. The cabin passengers were not at all affected by the disease, while those in the steerage encountered it in a very viru-lent form. This is a very suggestive fact and one portion of the ship. It might have been uncleanlines want of proper ventilation or other causes, but it cer-tainly is a singular fact that none of the cabin passengers were stricken down. It is another strong proof that the

The Atalanta will now be thoroughly fumigated, and the passengers who enjoy perfect health will be allowed up to the city when all symptoms of cholera on board the record will have

me vesser will have disappeare	í
The following is a list of the	į
gers:—	
Mr. Luders.	
Mr. Robinson,	
Mr. Hadfield.	
Mrs. Hall,	
Mrs. Hearn,	
Mr. Hearn,	
Mr. and Mrs. Hooton,	
Mrs. Thompson,	
Henry Thompson,	
Miss McDade,	
Mrs. Mathes, Mr. and Mrs. Futhingers	
and two children.	
Miss Gauterett,	
Mr. Schlater,	
Mr. Bechthver,	
Mr. Samuel M. Almon.	
Mr. and Mrs. Weinfaster,	
Mr. Richards,	
Mrs. Ferguson,	
In addition to the above the	ė

mr in the steerage

THE HOSPITAL SHIP PLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Yesterday morning the Florence Ningtingale was sen ry changes so as to make all who required treat-

MESORT OF THE PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE OF THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

STRANSIER ATALANIA, NOV. 4, 1865.

Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall:

Dear Sirs—The first impression of the condition of the Atalanta was rather unfavorable; but a closer examination assures me that all was done for the unfortunate passengers that circumstances admitted.

No deaths have occurred since yesterday. Fifteen cases of cholera are to be transferred to the Hospital Ship as soon as she arrives and the weather admits of removal.

removal.

The disease is of a mild type. The present unfavorable weather may unpleasantly affect the character able weather may unpleasantly affect the character.

able weather may unpleasantly affect the character the disease. Respectfully, your obedient servant, the disease. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A meeting of the Health Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office. Drs. Sayres, determined that no vessel from a foreign port should be admitted up to the city without a thorough examination being made, and a certificate, signed by the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Resident Physician trans mitted to the Mayor.

MEETING OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS. following resolutions were adopted:-

Whereas, it is reported to this Board that the steame Atalanta arrived yesterday at Quarantine, having or board twenty-cipit or thirty cases of cholera, among emigrant passengers from Havre, and that severa deaths have occurred on board from the same disease Therefore

deaths have occurred on board from the same disease: Therefore
Resolved, That a rigid quarantine be enforced on said vessel in the lower bay, and from this date all vessels from Have, London, Southampton, ports in the Mediterranean, and all other ports at which cholera, in an epidemic form, may have been prevailing at the time of departure, shall be quarantined for the period of five days for observation, but that if any case of cholera shall have occurred on board any such vessel the said vessel shall be detained until the passengers are removed and the vessel and cargo thoroughly ventilated and disinfected, or until, in the judgment of the Health Officer, said vessel may be permitted to approach the wharves in safety.

Resolved that all passengers sick with cholera, or ordinary diarrinea, shall be transferred to the floating hospital.

The steamship Europe, with two hundred and ninety eight passengers, arrived on Friday evening from Have via Brest. She was detained at the Lower Quarantine for

via Brest. She was detained at the Lower Quarantine for inspection, upon making which Dr. Walser reports:—
All are well on board. Affidavits have been furnished that no cases of choiers were known in Havre previous to the steamer's sailing. \* \* She was in Brest but three hours. That port was perfectly healthy, according to the statement of the purser of the ship. \* \* The greater part of the passengers coming from Paris, where choiers prevails, but not as an epidemic or to any extent, according to the statement of Bishop Lynch, of Charleston. \* \* The greater portion of the baggage coming from Paris in the hold has not been opened during the voyage. All on board were perfectly well during the voyage. \* The passengers claim that a number of their acquaintances from Paris came by way of Liverpool and obtain pratique at once. The ship is detained for observation.

It is determined by the Health Commissioners that disease into our midst. The passengers will be re tained on board, or, as the case may be, or will be adopted as regards all vessels arriving from any port where the slightest symptom of cholera have showed themselves, seventeen days being allowed to clapse from the time of their starting before they will be permitted to discharge either pass be allowed to come on shore with whatever clothing they may have loose, not being permitted to unpack their trunks till all have been carefully fumigated.

THE WORK OF DISINFECTION. Where cholera or any other epidemic gains ground in a certain locality, it is a work of considerable difficulty to eradicate it. Fumigation, by means of some disinfec-tant, is the course generally adopted. The action of the disinfectant is, in some cases, to absorb all foreign and disinfectant is, in some cases, to absorb all foreign and noxious gaseous matter in combination with the air. Chloride of calcium, or, as it is miscalled, chloride of lime, is one of this class, exceedingly tenscious of moisture. Another class, comprised under the halogens, number among them bromine and chlorine, the latter by far the most powerful. This class unite with the foreign bodies, taking them from previously existing combinations and forming innocuous saits and gases. Suphurous acid is another of this class, and perhaps the only acid known which in its ordinary state possesses this property. Farwhich in its ordinary state possesses this property. Far-

aday and others of the celebrated chemists of both worlds recommend these disinfectants to be used in large quantities, and it is the inten-tion of Dr. Doremus, under whose careoperations will be carried on, to exercise the greatest liberality as regards the necessary chemicals. It is also injended to use not cholers not making its appearance here, or if it does, in

Leaving the individual precautions as regards diet, clothing, &c., to the medical faculty to disseminate, a tract provides for. Although not included in the contract, doubtless arrangements may be made with the contractors for any additional work which may be required to be done. Before All work as regards paving, &c., should be speedily completed, so as to afford as little as possible moist surface for the collection of rubbish. Slaughter houses, bone boiling establishments, soap chandlers, &c., should

TENEMENT HOUSES-THEIR EXTENT, ETC. offer greater inducement to cholera than other houses. A strict regard for cleanliness should be exercised by all dwellers in such, and, if possible, the proprietors of such should have persons employed for the purpose of seeing those regulations carried out. Heretofore, as has been showed itself, and thence spread. The same will be the case during this visitation, if something be not done. and Public Health of the Citizens' Association, for 1864, will show the immense number of tenement houses

Wards	Total No. of Ten- ant House	Total No. Pamilies in Tenant Houses	Total Poplation in Tenant Hours.	Rtal Cliar P.pu-	Tetal Pop lettion in Cellars and Ten- ant Houses.	Idal No. Tearns Licuses Without Sencers	Trial Popliation in Unservered Tra-
1.	250	2,181	8,564	498	9,062	89	2,606
3.	54	310	1,248	57	1,305	28 151	640
	456		17,611	346 836	17,967	293	4,473
6.	462 605	2,597 4,406	10,370	496	12,208 22,897	214	6,796
6.	627	4,586	19,293	1,233	20,526	409	10,593
7.	625	3,977	15,630	1,258	16,888	302	6,630
8.	596	3,836	14,955	217	15,172	209	4,485
10.	534	4,487	18,140	453	18,583	110	2,953
n	2,049	18,403	64,254	1,366	65,620	403	10,020
13.	540	3,729	14,997	939	15,936	215	5,089
4	546	4,500	20,008	417	20,425	207	6,202
15.	197	1,358	4,970	235	5,206	72	1,237
16.	1,257	7,088	31,500	2,150	38,650	300	7,107
17.	1,890	15,974	63,766	2,441	66,207	155	4,696
18.	836	7,267	35,869	230	36,009	99 81	3,766
19.	571	3,632	16,067	205	16,272		1,912
20.	1,162	8,344	32,206	1,013	\$3,218	201	7,968
21.	1,026	7,299	36,675	135	36,870	162	4,491
22.	996	7,714	31,845	699	32,544	162	3,233

ober 21 shows this carried out in Paris:-The slight increase in the number of cholera cases at the close of last week appears to have subsided. The horthern hospitals, which, after a notable and rapid diffinitation, had witnessed a temporary rise in the number of their admissions, have again entered on a period of decline. The diminution continues to be very perceptible in the central hospitals, of the Hatel-Dieu and the Charite. But in consequence of the change of direction taken by the epidemic since its commencement from northwest to southeast, the hospitals of La Pitte and St. Antoire have now the greatest number of patients.

As regards the causes of its ravages in different place city, which had been closed during the epidemic, are being rapidly reopened, and that things are returning to their usual stats. In several parts of Catalonia very

Advices from Catalonia, Spain, say the cholera there is diminishing rapidly, and hopes are entertained that it will soon disappear. Our Consul at Nuremburg states that the reports of cholera having appeared in that city are untrue. Not a single case had occurred, nor was it believed that the Asiatic cholera had made its appearance in Germany at all, with the exception of a few case reported in Albenburg.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Complication of Affairs in the State-Governor Humphreys Issues a Procis-mation Urging Immediate Organiza-Receives Orders to Exercise the Func-tions of His Office Until Further Orders-

Matters in this State are assuming a threatening at-titude. Governor Humpbreys has issued a proclamation rging the immediate organization of volunieer militia impanies, and the Logislature is memorializing the resident to remove the United States troops and release

mules were captured yesterday, between this city and Raymond. The soldiers were probably and. W. B. Wilkinson, of Laderdale county, was murdered by his former slave on Sunday last. General W. B. Wade was also killed. The federal soldiers and negroes of Vicks-

burg have held meetings and resolved to defend their rights.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4-P. M. Governor Sharkey has just received a despatch from Secretary Seward, announcing that he is expected to ex-ercise the functions of Governor of Massimppi until further orders from Washington.

Northern Railroad ran off the track last night seventyfive miles this side of New Orleans, smashing five care and severely injuring the conductor.

VIRGINIA.

armies, and the senior major general in that service, who government, has at last appeared on the surface. On the ovacuation of Richmond he at once repaired to his old Virginia residence, in Mecklenburg county, where he has Virginia residence, in Mecklenburg county, where he has ever since been leading the very quietest of lives. This morning his application for pardon reached Major General Terry, by whom it will this evening be forwarded to Washington. Owing to the fact that Cooper was an officer of the old army, and held high rank and station in the Confederate government, will not, under the rule, induce an early pardon at the hands of the Executive. General Cooper is already well advanced in years, and I am told that his health is good and his faculties unimpaired. He long hesitated about applying for pardon, as he alleges, upon principle; but now that he has asked it, the impression prevails here that he has finally comented, in All Roner and sincerity, to return to the national fold, if Presidential clemency will permit this boom.

JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, ex-Postmaster General of the so-styled Confederate States, called upon General Terry this morning.

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION. Our Milledgeville Correspondence. / Milledgeville, Oct. 25, 1865.

parent that a quorum was present, the Representatives' Hall in the Capitol being nearly filled with delegates. The galleries were crowded with spectators. Nearly dignified acquiescence in the inevitable and irrevocable results of the late conflict. Said one, who, I am told, was a brave and carnest Confederate officer, addressing a knot who had been engaged in general conversation —

You ask me if I do not feel mortified to participate in undoing the work I have been so long trying to have accomplished. I will answer you as I have a dozen others: You know I was as carnet as anybody, in actions as well as words; the appeal to arms was decided against us; I now accept the result as it stands recorded. I have sworn to support the Union, and to acquiesce in the emancipation acts, and I mean to do so. I think it is the duty of every good Georgian to labor now for the welfare of the South under the new régime. I see no good to come from discussing dead issues—trying to prove we were right, or somebody else wong, and I have no use for people, North or South, who are constantly doing it. If a true conservative policy is pursued, by and towards us. I think Georgia has brilliant prospects before her; but a great deal depends on her people, and perhaps almost as much on what they do not do as on what they do; for improper and unwise acts will tell against her good more at this than other times.

I think these views are very generally concurred in and I think no firebrand will appear on any national questions, although there may be some carnest discussion on such local questions as repudiation of Confederate war dobts, against, which the Comptroller General has carnestly protested in his published report, and some other State subjects.

REFULVATION.

The Governor's measage is the common topic of con-

other State subjects.

REPUBLATION.

The Governor's message is the common topic of conversation this afternoon, and especially the part relating to repudiation of debts incurred in support of the rebellion. Some, including heavy holders of the securities, denounce the proposed repudiation as immoral and in bad faith; while others insist the State is no more bound by such obligations than by Confederate treaties or other practically these acceptance.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 28, 1865 This is the fourth day of the Georgia State Convention, assembled to undo the work which commenced January 10, 1861, with the passage, by a convention similarly assembled, of the ordinance of secession. Yesterday the messenger distributed to members and the press copies of a "journal of the public and secret proceedings of the convention of the people of Georgia, beid in Milledgeville and savannah in 1861, together with the ordinance adopted." It comes out of the must of the long disused pamphlet room; but it is not the dust, nor the must, nor the cobwebs and mould that make old Georgians put their hand on it hesitating ly, as if it were a coffin. It is because its records were the title deed which conveyed away their property, the decree which removed their old liberty and brought the would have been one of the golden books in the State ded the Declaration of Independence, and the Continental Congressmen would almost have been for But its misfortunes have made the rebellion and all per taining to it distasteful, and of those who received the

aracterized by great harmony. It is composed largely of practical, conservative men, radicals and fire-eaters being generally excluded. The body has a substantial look. It has the best men of all parties—Douglas men, Bell and Everett men, and Buchanan men-of the old

of Morgan county, comes the pearest to what Northern for he remained in the federal Congress when all his colleagues had second, and only left is an earnest Southern man, with interests and pros pects all here—he would as soon be called a secesdenist as an abolitionist, and as soon advocats borse suffrage as universal negro suffrage. He had a promis-ing son killed in the rebei army. He is one of the small minority who opposed the memorial for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, as likely to embarrass the President

suffrage as universal negro suffrage. He had a promising soat killed in the rebel army. He is one of the small minority who opposed the memorial for the pardon of Jef. Davis, as likely to embarrass the President, and wished to declare the secession ordinance null and vold, instead of recognizing a quazi legality in it by repealing it. Mr. Hill was the Union candidate for Governor in 1862, and will doubtless run again this fail.

COLNEL, C. M. BORKEN.

Another delegate politically disagreeing with the majority of delegates is Colonel C. H. Hopkins, of Pierce county, who supported Mr. Hill on both the positious above alluded to. His Unionism has been recognized by the President in his appointment as Assessor of Internal Revence for the First district. Colonel Hopkins' son was a cuptain of artillery in the rebell army, and regarded as an efficient officer.

Analysity of the delegates are those who believed secession right, apported the rebellion, reluctantly surrendered, but now take the oath of featily to the Union in sincerty, consider of issues dead, old offences wiped out by amnesty, and thomselves on the re-established footing of American citizens, but made wiser by four years of meffectual rebellion.

BON. BERSCHEL V. JORNSON,

the presiding officer, looks but little older than in the campaign of 1800. He has lost his all by the war, and now proposes resuming the practice of law-probably at Augusta. Up to the last moment it was generally supposed the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, of Richmond county, would preside over the deliberations, and had he allowed his name to be used he would have been the unanimously chosen.

The only exciting disagreements that have occurred were the ones above alloided to on the Davis memorial and on the secession ordinance. The former was debated at some length, only Messrs. Hill and Holbrook opposing it, while the sympathies of the Convention were evidently with Messrs. Cohen, matchews and Anderson, who supported it. Their remarks elicited various signs of approval, and once of twice

acting on the advice of frients, Mr. Hill withdrew it in the morning, much to the gratification of nearly all the delegates.

THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STATE OFFICERS is fixed at an early day—November 16—but this was necessary, in order that the members of Congress should be at the opening of the next session. With perhaps one or two exceptions there is not a suitable man in the State of Georgia that can take the Congressional test oath with sincerity, and they will scarcely be nomineed. So that this cath must be discarded, or Georgia, say well as other Southern States, go unrepresented for many a year. Said a prominent seccession leader to me last evening. 'I respect a Northern man who opposed seccession and fought with the federal armies; but I have no use for a Southern man who taked hot and talked cold to save his paltry property and prectous life, and who now comes out and says, 'I was always opposed to secession, but was forced to support it.' Nor do I respect a Northern man who comes fawning around us, saying, 'True, I was in the federal army, but I was forced to support it.' Nor do I respect a Northern man who comes fawning around us, saying, 'True, I was in the federal army, but I was forced to be there, and my sympathies were always with you?' In the South everybody in my whole acquaintance worth having, except perhaps a dozen, supported secession after it had been formally resolved on; and those few were consistent Union men all through, but they don't want office,'

'THE APPLIANC ALEARS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Yesterday afternoon the first article of the new constitution was introduced. I have telegraphed you the substance of the slavery abolition clause, which is different from that of any other State. The qualified form of framing the abolitionist, or, that I know of, negre soffage man, and nearly all of whom are heavy lossers in emancipated slaves. The qualified form of framing the abolitionist of all all appeals among whom there is not one abolitionist, or, that I know of, negre

As an illustration of the entente cordiale existing among all classes here, I will mention that I met yesterday in a parior, in intimate and agreeable conversation, an ex-governor and his rival candidate; a Confederate colones and a federal brigadier general; a delegate who worked hard for the deff. Davis memorial and one who worked hard against it; a Yankee editor and a secession editor; while the host was a Confederate Governor's staff officer, who, in the searcity of apartments which prevails, divides his quarters with a Yankee. We all drank "the Restoration of Georgia" in Sillery Mosscaux, and spent an hour as pleasantly as if "this cruel war" had never occurred.

miles to go by rail and coach and boat—no trifling trip, I, who have made the trip, assure you.

THE WEATHER
is cool and pleasant, the trees are tinted with the autumn hues, fruit is abundant, the cotton is nearly all picked; health is good, except among the freedmen hoddled together in the cities. We now have direct telegraphic communication with New York, as my despatches have doubtless shown. The Southern Express charge \$15.50 for bringing a barrel worth \$12 from Savannah here, which is cheap enough, considering that they have to tole it all over the State, a good deal of the way in wagons. The Miledgeville Post Office has been opened; the Birnard gets through here in four days, and has a much greater circulation than all other New York papers together.

much greater caredation than all other New York papers together.

Colonel Aaron Wilbur, of Savannah, well known at the North, and personally acquainted with nearly every pro-minent man in Georgia, arrived here yesterday. He was one of those who remained in Savannah to meet General Sherman, yet he is warmly greeted by all the delegates as an old and agreeable acquaintance and prominent citizen.

DESATE ON THE REPUDIATION OF THE STATE WAR DEST. This forenoon a long and exciting discuss to inquire of the Provisional Governor whether repudia

Mr. Warren, of Pulaski, and Colonel Goode, of Hou ton, favored the resolution. If the repudiation of solem ledges by the people of Georgia was to be made a size gua non of restoration, they wanted to know it from reliable authority. If the dobt was to be repudiated, they wanted the responsibility placed where it belonged. Mr. Simmons, of Gwinnett county, opposed the resolution in an earnest manner. He was apposed to asking others what the sense of the Convention should be, and thought the body should express its ewn honest sentiments. The North misapprohended the matter. The debt was not a secession or rebel one. The speaker opposed secession in 1861, and never had faith in it; but he had stood by the State, and had voted money to clothe and feed her soldiers and their families. The dobt was made in good faith, with the honor of Georgia pledged, and he would never vote to repudiate it.

Mr. Keanan, of Baldwin county, in moving to lay on the table, said the Fresident had never required any such condition of repudiation.

Hou, A. H. Chappell, of Ruscogee, supported the resolution in order to learn the stact wishes of the President, and referred to the North Carolina telegram as indicating an intention to follow out the repudiation policy inaugurated by the President.

Mr. Matthews, of Oglothorpe, opposed the resolution on the ground that the Convention should not be controlled or biased, but governed by its own honest convictions. Georgia's sons had fought manfully, had failed and accepted the result. There was no disgrace in this; but there would be in repudiation. Honest men pay their debta, and he believed President Johnson would not oppose honesty in Georgia.

Mr. Hammell, of Cobb, favored laying the resolution on oledges by the people of Georgia was to be made a se

table was carried—one hundred and sixty-three in the affirmative.

The following important section of an article of the constitution has been adopted:—
Articas II., Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to make laws to protect and govern free persons of color; providing in what cases their testimony shall be received; to regulate their transactions with citizens; to regulate or prohibit their emigration into this State from other States of the Union, or elsewhere; to confer jurisdiction upon courts now existing, or that may hereafter be by them created in criminal cases; excepted from the exclusive jurisdiction of the Saperior Court, and in civil cases whereto persons of color are parties, and at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, to provide by law for the protection and security of the porsons and property of the freedmen of this State, and guard them and the State against any cvil that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

## THE LATE GALE.

Foundering of the Bark Statira at Sea-Jane-Other Vessels Damaged, &c. Captain C. Huxford, of the British bark Susan Jane

which arrived here on Friday evening, makes the follow-

which arrived here on Friday evening, makes the followingstatement:—
October 15—latitude 43:50, longitude 63:20—saw a brig standing to the north-northwest, with headmainmast gone and jibboom or bowsprit, with a small sail set to the bow for a jib.
October 18—latitude 42:53, longitude 63:42—saw a bark deep loaded, standing to the south, with mainsail, foreith and gafftopsail gone.
October 21—latitude 43, longitude 65—saw a bark to windward at daylight, about eight miles off. At nine she bore up and run off for us. When she got halfway down we could see plainly that her topsail was blown to pieces and was hanging in rags. At the time size had a three-cornered foresail, foretop staysail and mizen staysail set. She had the ensien, with the Union down, set in the rigging; and we also discerned, as she drew nearer, the men on board actively engaged on both pumps. We were under a close reef maintopsail and foresail. The bark fell to leeward, in our wake; then we saw the captain in the quarter boat moving his hat in signal to us. We hauled up our foresail and lay by for him, it being too rough to lower a boat. The soa was then breaking over both vessels, causing them to labor very hard. At four P. M. the bark had dritted about four miles to leeward. We kept off for her and signalized a brig, which was to the south of us, to come down, which she did. We both hove to, I on his weather bow and the brig to the leeward. A light we set lights, and at daylight of the 224 I found the bark six miles to the leeward, and the brig ten miles distant. At one P. M. we kept off, it being moderante. At four o clock we discerned the ensign on the distressed bark, which was being run up and down. We then set the lee clue of our foresail, and hauled under her lee, and hauled our man yard aback. The men on the bark left the pumps immediately, and cleared away their boats. The long boat was launched in good shape by them, into which six men got by lowering themselves over the stern, and succeeded in getting clear of the wreck. With great di

The steamship Mariposa, Captain Howes, from New Orleans on the morning of the 25th ultimo, arrived at

this port late on Friday evening.

Captain Howes makes the following report:—October 29, lat. 24 20, long. 82 15, passed the wrock of a vessel, approach about three hundred tons, bottom upwards, and the latter was covered with yellow metal. Could not ascertain her name. 30th, lat. 28 10, long. 79 50, passed a bark with her mainmast gone, bound southward. 31st, lat. 29 53, long 79 34, passed a vessel's lower masts, top-masts and topgallantmast, yards, ragging and part of sails attached. November 3, at noon, off Absecom, passed brig standing in shore with a wreck in tow.

The Steamship Republic.

TESTIMONIAL TO CATTAIN BERRY AND OFFICERS OF STEAMSHIP GUIDING STAR.

Naw York, Nov. 3, 1865.

To Captain Berry, the Parsentance and the Officers of the New York mail steamship Guiding Star:—

On behalf of the officers and crew of the ill-fated ship Republic, who were the recipients of your most generous aid and sympathy, I wish to return thanks. The kindness which we met from all on board your noble ship has so filled our hearts with gratisted that we can scarce return our thanks in a suitable manner. It was wholly queryested; in fact, so unlooked for that our late disaster has been so robbed of its horrors, and our recent escape from death seems more like a dream than

a reality. But let me assure you of our heartfelt thanks. Your acts of kindness, the sympathy shown, will be cherished—ever remain as a green spot in our memories. To Captain Berry and to Mr. Bayley, the chief steward of the Guiding Star, our thanks are especially due for their personal efforts to make us comfortable.

Chief Steward of late steamship D.

## WASHINGTON.

WARHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1865 CERTIFICATED PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

Within the last few days property of great value in Loudon county, Va., which had been libelled and conned under the confiscation act, and set apart for the use of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandon Lands, has been released by the Bureau, and the order

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Official notice was delivered by our Minister at London, on the 17th of March last, to the British government of the termination of the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, in conformity tions of Congress, approved January 18, 1865. Collectors of customs and others are, therefore, officially instructed the treaty will cease on the expiration of twelve months from the time at which the notice was given.

The first batch of gold certificates of the one thousand dollar denomination went forward to the New York Sub-Treasury to-day. The five thousands have been in the hands of Mr. Van Dyck some days. Now that there is something of an assortment ready, the circulation of gold backs will probably commence in New York on

elaborately engraved backs the fac-simile of a double eagle. Part of this issue of gold notes will be printed upon buff-colored paper. In one respect they will be like Bank of England notes. Once they come back to the Treasury they will not be reissued, but new notes

will be furnished instead.

The statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has ional currency has this foundation:—About a million dollars in five cent notes will be manufactured and sent change in the reconstructed States. No more small notes will be furnished for the Northern market at present. It is estimated that a wheelbarrow load of currency is manufactured at the Treasury daily—very little of which mand on the part of the public for small change.

THE TUNISIANS. General Hashem, Senor Rameiro and Chevaller Conti, ment yesterday. They were shown through the print tion of, everything they saw. Subsequently they visited Secretary McCuiloch, and apologized for viewing the mechanical portion of the business before paying their respects to the head of the Department. Mr. McCulloch oped that what they had seen would not prejudice hem against the soundness of our national currency, busis" was duly interpreted d'or e le argent.

THE CASE OF WIRZ. The findings in the Wirz court martial are not yet made public, and are still held under advisement by the President. The accused is said to have grown quite cheerful of late, though anticipating a sentence of the death penalty. He employs the major part of his solisionally receives a word of spiritual admonition from the reverend fathers who have attended him throughout

STORWESS AWONG THE TROOPS

Inspectors' reports show that the troops in Virginia and at posts along the Mississippi river have suffered a great deal from malarial diseases lately. Troops generally complain of the quality of rations issued, and say their food is of inferior quality to that issued them during the war. The government is probably issuing its old stock of provisions. A considerable amount of sickness in the battalions of the Eleventh and Twelfth United States in-

GENERAL OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT. A general order from the War Department, mustering out something like a hundred general officers of volunteers, is in the hands of the printers, but probably it will not be promulgated till after the State elections nov

The rebel Colonel Robert Tansill, formerly an officer of the United States Marines, is out with a pamphlet giving a free and impartial exposition of the causes which led to the failure of the rebels in their movement for independence. He has succeeded in adding to the already

W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left this city for New York yeterday, and will be abs A delegation of six Indians, from the Sac and Fox

tribes, headed by George Sunnis, also an Indian, arrived to-day for the purpose of seeing their great father the President. They are stopping at the National. CLERICAL LABOR IN THE DEPARTMENTS Department clerks who were this week brought down

to an extra hour or two of fatiguing duty with the pen are very indignant at the reform. There is a resolution among them that the government shall not be the gainer in a measure by the exaction. By judicious loafing at hours as they formerly did in six.

DISCHARGING THE FEMALE CLERKS IN THE IN-TERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The following order was issued by Secretary Harlanyesterday:--To the Commissioner of Bureaus in the Interior De-

PARTERNY:—

PARTERNY:—
Size—As all rooms in the Patent Office building are required for other purposes, you are hereby instructed to notify the lady cierks of your office occupying any of said rooms that their services will be discontinued from and after the 30th inst.

About one hundred ladies are affected by this order, the Department outside, whose connection with it will

Returns received this morning at the General Land Office from Oregon City exhibit donative claims founded on old settlements of public lands in that State covering some twenty-seven thousand acres. Thirty-five hundred acres of these lands were also taken up during the mont

of September under the Homestead law.

Cash land sales at Vancouver, Washington Territory, are reported at one thousand dollars, and at Marysville, California, at nearly two thousand dollars.

THE PREEDMEN. Where colonies of freedmen exist in the South at se points as the relief system of the Freedmen's Bureau has not reached the mortality among the freed people, as thirty per cent. Where the operations of the bureau have so extended as to take in a number of these colonies the mortality has been speedily reduced to four per cent by he medical assistance of the bureau officials.

PURCHASE OF A RESIDENCE BY SECRETARY HARLAN. the mansion on H street, near Seventeenth street, for-merly occupied by Captain Thomas as the office of the repair and will soon be ready for occupation. The Cleth-ing Bureau has been removed to Armory Square Hos-pital.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2, 1865. The Pacific Seet sailed to-day for San Francisco. ensisted of the steamships Vanderbilt, Tuscarora, Pow